

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The south of today in national control, continued, responded to the wishes, interests and necessities of the people.

and principles inculcated by Calhoun, enforced by Yancey, and represented today by Jeffers Davis. He (Plumb) did not speak of that in any sense personally offensive or as qualifying the personal sincerity of the men.

Mr. Morgan remarked that no such impec-

ment or accusation had the slightest personal offense for him. Every name mentioned in the paper was consecrated on Mr. Morgan's memory as the name of an able and a great man. He hoped the state of Kansas might some time or other produce such a character as Calhoun, Yancey, or Davis. Mr. Plumb retorted that Mr. Morgan had that aspiration for Kansas all to himself. Mr. Plumb would not take one leaf from the organ of a self-proclaimed champion of the free or able man; but those men represented the south of slavery—a south that did not want free labor. So the south took up today the burden of that song where it left off in 1860, yielding to the same determination again.

[illegible]

Mr. Pugh, however, had no doubt that the city would be able to pay for the new water works, and that the city would be able to pay for its coal and gas. He said that the city should be able to defend itself. It should have every element of defense established within itself, and while Mr. Pugh did not believe in the protection of the protection's sake, yet whatever tariff cost, it was insignificant in comparison with the benefits it conferred in building up the city. He said that the city had skilled artisans and many workshops. These were what he held the world in defiance. The debate then closed and voting began. Mr. Pugh's amendment was rejected. Mr. Pugh endeavored, without success, to secure an appropriation of \$10,000 for better facilities between Mobile and Selma. Mr. Pugh's amendment was rejected. Mr. Pugh's amendment was rejected. Mr. Pugh's amendment was rejected.

The committee's provision for foreign mails, as finally amended by the senate and agreed to, reads as follows:

"The postmaster-general may by American mail steamships, to be licensed by him, can build and register steamships to secure frequency and regularity in dispatch and greater economy in the carrying of mails to and from Central and South America, Sandwich, West India and Windward Islands; New Caledonia, New Hebrides, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, and the coast of Africa, and the postmaster-general is authorized to make after due advertisement for proposals for the carrying of mails by American mail steamships for a term not less than three months and not more than five years, at a rate not exceeding 50 cents per nautical mile on the trip, each way actually traveled between the terminals and intermediate points, and not less than 10 cents between terminal points, as shall be found expedient and desirable; the terms and conditions of such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the committee on commerce and navigation, and the committee on postal affairs."

On Mr. Pugh's motion the sum of \$80,000 was added to the amount already on the bill, for the purpose of paying the balance of the claims of the United States to be certified to the several States and Territories, under provisions of this law.

This was agreed to by the senate, while limitation of compensation for such service to fifty cents a mile each way was struck out. The bill was then passed as reported from the senate committee.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was 45 yeas, 15 nays.

Those in the negative were:

Berry, Coe, Gray, Harris, Jones, of Ark., Keenan, May, Salisbury, Vest and Whitthorne.

Those in the affirmative were:—The resolutions which were ordered printed and to lie on the table, declaring that it is the duty of congress to extend the necessary mail facilities across

the seas from the principal ports of trade for foreign countries with view to the protection of our commerce on any considerable trade, or where trade can be profitably developed. That it is the duty of congress to provide that the American people shall be exempted from paying abroad any import duties at reasonable rates of duty, and that laws prohibiting the importation of foreign built ships are as unjust and unwise as a law which would prohibit the importation of all other articles of foreign manufacture.

The senate then adjourned.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, Retains His Seat in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In the House, Mr. Hall, of Iowa, called up the Campbell-Weaver contested election case, but against this Mr. Weaver moved to lay it on the table, and the motion was agreed to.

The resolution was called up following the testimony of the contestant, C. H. Pagen, who had been in Rhode Island district thirty days to take further testimony and the contestant, C. H. Pagen, ten days thereafter to take testimony in rebuttal.

The house then took a recess till evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The house met this evening for the consideration of business reported from the committee on military.

Bills were passed among others, to contract roads to the cemeteries at Natchez, Miss. Calumette, La., and Knoxville, Tennessee; authorizing the transfer of the United States barracks at Baton Rouge to the state university and agricultural college.

The house then adjourned.

CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS
OR MAILED, POSTAGE PAID, AT \$1 PER
FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS
TO ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN
THE SOUTHERN CITIES.ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE
PAPER AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
RESPONSES CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS,
CUTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE
ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TOTHE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

SOME BIG FIGURES.

On last Sunday week the regular bona fide issue
of THE CONSTITUTION was

20,000 COPIES

of complete twenty-page papers.

The Weekly edition was

73,000 COPIES

of complete twelve-page papers.

THE CONSTITUTION of last Sunday was an
issue of

22,000 COPIES

of complete twenty-page papers.

These figures are unprecedented in Southern
journalism, and they are bona fide. These are the
actual figures of the circulation of THE CONSTITUTION
for the three days referred to, and indisputable
proof of their correctness will be furnished
cheerfully in our counting room. We invite every
one interested to call and be satisfied. The growth
of THE CONSTITUTION is simply unprecedented,
as these figures attest.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 5, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and
Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a.
m.: Fair, slightly warmer
weather. Georgia and East-
ern Florida: Fair weather; stationary
temperature; winds generally southerly. West-
ern Florida and Alabama: Fair weather;
stationary temperature; winds generally southerly.J. B. WEAVER, the only relic of green-
backism, will keep his seat in the federal
house of representatives. The decision of the
contest is favorable to him.MORGAN and Macon counties will vote on
prohibition today. Morgan county votes
under some disadvantages. It is claimed
that the county is not in a legal condition to
vote, because of its omission from the registra-
tion bill.SENATOR JONES, of Florida, is still resid-
ing in Detroit, as great a mystery as ever.
The love story, and the statement that he
was given to drink, are both denied. Still
there is no explanation for the senator's pro-
longed absence from his seat.The bloody events of yesterday in Chicago
show the folly of allowing license of speech
to social agitators, whose only weapons are
intimidation of those who disagree with
them and subsequent murder. The evil has
been particularly noticeable in Chicago, and
now the test has come.PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has at last re-
moved the injunction of secrecy from his
executive session, and admits his engage-
ment to Miss Folsom. As the young lady
has never appeared before the civil service
commission, the marriage may raise some
objection to the appointment.Some Patriots Who Are Detained.
If the malcontents of the north intend
holding any more meetings to disapprove of
the honors paid Jefferson Davis, we urge
them to wait until a number of their compatri-
ots who are detained in Atlanta for the
present can join them.These gentlemen are now resting in what,
for the lack of a better name, is called the
city "jug." They were caught Saturday
rifling the pockets of the howling multitude
of such trifles as were handy. This is a sort
of informal sociability not in vogue here,
and the enterprising visitors are now in
durance vile, awaiting ransom.The news comes to us, reliably we may
say, from their enforced retreat that they join
their fellow-malcontents of the north in
hearty disapproval of the entire proceedings.
Indeed they are disposed to consider it an
outrage of the most flagrant sort. Their
feelings will probably deepen as they go
through the perfunctory work of picking
locks on our public streets—chained as it
was to the tail of Chief Connelly's trium-
phant chariot. So that by the time they
reach home they will be ripe for howling.
By all means they should be waited for. Or,
if the emergency presses, they should be sent
for. We understand that about \$124 per
capita will ransom them, and we guarantee
they will be ready to not only "hang Jeff
Davis on a sour-apple tree" (at a distance),
but to decorate (from afar), the entire orchard
with Atlanta policemen. One of these gen-
tlemen from the two-story window of a
justly court room on yesterday, headed down
north he struck the pavement and hit the
Brit's home. He will probably cross the
Chickasaw on Thursday morning, and his
advice from this section may be accepted as
reliable.

Decreasing the Debt.

The debt statement for the past month
must be gratifying to those who are watching
the course of the administration, and desire
to see the public debt extinguished. The
reduction in April was nearly eleven million
dollars, and for the ten months of the fiscal
year \$87,971,698 as against \$50,075,229 in
the corresponding months of last year. It is
now thought the reduction of the full year
will be \$105,000,000.The bonded debt has been lessened to the
extent of only thirty millions, but there has
been a large reduction in certificates and
other non-interest bearing obligations. The
secretary is calling in bonds at the rate of
\$10,000,000 a month, and the year will show
a reduction in the bonded debt of fully fifty
millions.Since April 1, there has been a decrease in
outstanding gold certificates of \$6,000,418,
and an increase in silver certificates of \$310,
and the former now out-

ing in gold certificates \$126,729,730, and in
silver certificates \$101,539,946, a net reduc-
tion in these certificates of about \$51,000,000
in the past ten months. The gold fund has
lost since April 1 about \$5,000,000 in bal-
lance, which was undoubtedly withdrawn for
export. The coin held, however, increased
\$3,431,738, thus making the net loss in this
fund \$1,574,634. The gold not covered by
certificates is now \$155,565,305, a gain of
\$4,485,784 for the month. The standard
silver dollars held number 175,928,502, an
increase of about \$1,225,000 since April 1.
Deducting outstanding silver certificates the
number of silver dollars on hand is 90,733,
141, a net increase for the month of 622,000.
The amount of United States notes held is
over \$26,000,000, and the amount held on
deposit by designated depositors about \$15,
500,000, a loss in these two items since
April 1 of about \$1,000,000. In fractional
silver and minor coin there has been no ma-
terial change, the amount of this fund re-
maining at \$29,360,875, an increase of only
\$2,000.

The available cash balance at the end of
April is reported as being \$77,030,999. But
the real balance, according to the former
method of statement, is nearly 215 millions.
The actual amount of cash in the treasury is
\$492,462,510.

The receipts for April show a net increase,
over those of April, 1885, of about \$500,000.
Excluding the miscellaneous receipts the in-
crease is over \$1,000,000, nearly all of
which came from customs. There was a de-
crease in expenditures in favor of last month
amounting to \$5,650,000. The annexed
tables show the receipts and expenditures for
ten months ending April 30:

	1885.	1886.
Customs	\$18,871,639	\$19,063,707
Internal revenue	90,888,353	91,000,520
Miscellaneous	22,661,220	20,010,314
Total	\$322,724,621	\$320,084,541
EXPENDITURES.		
1885.		
Ordinary	\$12,914,193	\$10,924,193
Pensions	47,694,145	50,776,291
Interest	16,619,317	16,911,347
Total	\$223,955,250	\$208,611,831

Of bonds subject to call there remain 164
millions of three per cents. These must suf-
fer, so far as redemption is concerned, until
1891, unless the holders of the four-and-a-
half per cents will sell them at a fair rate
before they become redeemable. It is not
probable there will be any difficulty in find-
ing obligations of the government to absorb
surplus funds. The four per cents mature in
1907.

To a Massachusetts Correspondent.
We have received from an esteemed sub-
scriber at Northbridge, Massachusetts, the
following query:

"Was there any man named Shakespeare,
or was it written by another author?"

Coming, as the question does, from Mas-
sachusetts, we must admit that we are stag-
gered. We know, of course, that some peo-
ple in the Bay State do not know every-
thing, but, with Boston in hailing distance,
it must be an easy matter to obtain any de-
sired information.

As our correspondent seems to be very
much in earnest, we do not feel disposed to
throw any obstacles in his way. He may
rest assured that, once upon a time, there
was a man named Shakespeare. He was a
graceless fellow, this same Shakespeare,
wild and scampish, and a terror to all good
people in his youthful days. Not being en-
dowed with any great amount of ambition
or industry, the young man was by turns a
wool stapler, a butcher, a schoolmaster and
an attorney's clerk. While engaged in these
occupations, he found time to loaf in the
lodges of his native town. He drifted
into bad company, and occasionally stole a
deer or a rabbit from the premises of the
lord of the manor.

He must have been a silly youth, too, for
he made a low marriage and a bad one. At
the age of eighteen he married a shrewish
woman of twenty-six. After this climax of
folly he went from bad to worse, until in a
short time he became an actor in London.

In this wicked calling he prospered, and rose
to be manager of a theater. The greed of
gain seized him, and he wrote plays after
play to fill his coffers. With little educa-
tion, he felt that it would be useless to at-
tempt anything great. So he wrote for
money without a thought of fame. Strange
to say, the hasty compositions of this sin-
gular man have lived through centuries, and
will be famous forages to come. They are
the glory of our literature.

But we cannot pursue the subject. Our
correspondent will doubtless find persons in
Massachusetts, we mean outside of Shake-
speare, who are readers and admirers of Shake-
speare. We speak with some degree of pos-
itiveness, because of a little incident that
came to our knowledge some years ago. A
worthy man in our correspondent's state
was elected to the office of justice of the
peace. After holding his position for several
days he purchased a copy of Shakespeare
and carried it home. That night he read
his book until bedtime. When compelled
to desist, he turned to his spouse and said:
"Wife, that man Shakespeare was all fired
smart. There ain't more than three men in
the whole state of Massachusetts that could
have written this book!"

There is nothing more to be said. We leave
our Northbridge friend to revel in the pleas-
ure to be found in the pages of the immor-
tal bard.

Liquor Licenses.
Mr. Tanlbee, a democratic representative
from Kentucky, is pushing a bill which
prohibits the granting of an United States li-
cense to sell liquors until the applicant pro-
duces a state or local license. Mr. Tanlbee
is a prohibitionist from one of the mountain
districts of Kentucky, and he is very anx-
ious the moral influence of the general gov-
ernment should not even seem to be cast in
favor of the sale of liquors.

The bill is however wholly superfluous.
It is the state's business to say whether or
no its citizens shall sell liquors, and the
general government has no control
over the question. The state must decide,
and its decision is final. Or rather its action
is final. The state may, for example, have
a system of prohibition that does not prohibit,
and in that case the United States is free to
collect internal revenue taxes from the sale
of liquors. If the state permits its citizens
to sell liquors, the general government can
and should proceed to collect United States
taxes therefrom. Otherwise the government
would lose a considerable revenue, with no
resultant good.

Mr. Tanlbee evidently wants the en-
tire country to be governed by the
policy of the mountain districts of Kentucky.

the affairs of the state is not at all desirable.
The state should attend to its own affairs.
It should not shirk its plain duties. If it
properly controls and governs its own citi-
zens, they will not ask for United States
licenses, and if they get them they cannot
utilize them. In other words, a license to
sell liquors issued by the general govern-
ment is valueless as against contrary state
laws that are fully and properly enforced.

Taking Time By the Forelock.
We print elsewhere a short interview with
Secretary Candler, of the state democratic
committee, in which he respectfully submits
that the action of certain counties in select-
ing delegates for the state convention, is
premature and disrespectful to the chosen
committee of the party.

He holds that the committee was chosen
for the purpose of arranging the method of
selecting delegates and the details of holding
the convention. The few counties which
have already acted, are selecting delegates to
a convention that has not yet been called,
and disregarding the existence of a commit-
tee that was formally elected by the party
and that has called a meeting for the pur-
pose of arranging for the full and fair ex-
pression of the democratic will. We believe
this action is unprecedented. In former
campaigns two or three counties have acted
in advance of the others, and have usually
thereby precipitated contests in the county,
or before the convention. But we believe
this is the first instance in which counties
have selected delegates before the date of
the convention was fixed, the method of se-
lecting delegates arranged, and even before
the state committee had met. No matter
who the delegates selected in this extraordi-
nary manner may be for, the policy is a bad
one, and one that will not meet with the
approval of the people.

SOME of the papers say that Mr. Davis, in
running over the list of typical Georgians,
slurred Stephens. Mr. Stephens is one of the
few men that can afford to be slurred.

UNCLE RASTER BRAINERD, of Philadelphia,
continues to keep his eagle eye on THE CON-
STITUTION and its correspondents. We are
very proud of our correspondents.

MR. B. R. TILLMAN, of South Carolina, says
that in his opinion "the negro as a laborer is
fully equal to the average southern land-
owner as a farmer." What is to be done with
Tillman? Shall we kuklux him?

It is the opinion of shrewd observers that
the French republic is tottering to its fall. The
main trouble is due to the quarrel between
the government and the Vatican. Monasteries
and nunneries have been suppressed and
church schools abolished. The name of the
Deity has been expunged from the school books
and nothing has been neglected to show that
the government is no longer in sympathy with
Romanism. In all this the people have not
been considered. The women remain devout
Catholics, and in France, as elsewhere, they in-
fluence the men. Among these loyal follow-
ers of the church there is a feeling that France
under a monarchy would be more in sym-
pathy with Rome than is the case under a re-
public. This phase of public sentiment is sig-
nificant.

MR. DAVIS went right through Macon and
wasn't attacked by the paragraphers. He is a
very bold man.

Those peculiar people, the Duncans or Tank-
ers, now number 80,000 in this country. In
the south they were exempt from conscription
during the war. In the north a number en-
tered the union army. These were arraigned
before the church, but upon their plea that
they fought to suppress slavery they were ac-
quitted of any irreligious intent.

JAY GOULD is said to employ a nice old gen-
tleman to tell lies about him. The hiredling
who supplies ready-made for the great mil-
lionaire has a pious face and a soft voice.
He can roll out more lies to the minute and
with less apparent effort than any man in New
York. The old fellow's genius in this line
struck Mr. Gould, and he decided that he
would be a mighty handy man to have around.
Whenever something is to be said that Mr.
Gould's scruples revolt against, this old gen-
tleman is trotted to the front to speak his little
piece. This suggests a new and profitable field
of labor for some four men of talent who are
out of a job. If they will cultivate the fine art
of artistic lying, they will have no difficulty
in securing soft places with big wages.

The Philadelphia News wants to know why
women sit sideways on the street cars. Be-
cause it is their natural position. Do you sup-
pose that women on the street cars want to make
room for the men? We should hope not.

PLAY-GOERS of the present generation re-
gard Edwin Booth as a man of temperate hab-
its, but the actor's recent break at the Academy
of Music, in New York, has brought some of
his old friends to the front with their reminis-
cences. It seems that Booth has been a drink-
ing man all his life. When he was young he
could stand it, and it did not affect his acting.
Of late years, however, his head and tongue
fail him when he is drunk. He is aware of
his weakness, and when he wants to take a
spree he keeps close and does not spread him-
self over town as Joe Emmet does. Booth's
appetite for liquor is hereditary.

MISS MAMIE ANDERSON is to buy a stock
ranch in Nebraska. And so she's going into
the cattle business? Bully for Mamie!

OUR two Sams have started promisingly in
Baltimore. They have been welcomed by the
press, and the people have filled their hall to
overflowing. It is said that no visiting evan-
gelists have ever before received such an ovation
in Baltimore. Everything indicates a
successful revival. It is to be hoped that the
newspaper correspondents will treat Messrs.
Jones and Small fairly, and not credit them
with any utterances not their own.

THE reason why the rebel yell scares Murat
Halstead will be understood when it is stated
that in the throat and lungs there are fourteen
direct muscles which make 16,000 different
sounds, and thirty indirect muscles which
make more than 173,000 sounds. In the gen-
eral rebel yell all these muscles are brought into
play, and the result is naturally astonishing.

THE Philadelphia Record has appeared in a
new dress. The Record is a very elegant pa-
per. If your ordinary notice is crowded out of
the Ledger, the Record will slap it in right
under the editorial head and no extra charge
for the poetry.

MEMBERS of the Philadelphia Clover club
are of the opinion that Senator Beck is a very
nice man. We have observed that good vine
knocks the socks off of sectionalism.

GENERAL BEN BUTLER has been interview-
ed on the labor troubles. The general, who is
in the habit of talking simply for effect, said:
"I do not see any beginning of the end. A re-
volt of the masses, of course, is always a danger-
ous thing, and this country has experienced
the great rebellion of 1861. I refer to the
rebellion in Massachusetts, and the whisky re-
bellion in Kentucky."

THE Brooklyn Union is under the impres-
sion that ex-President Davis was tried and re-
quitted in the supreme court of the United
States. This display of forgetfulness, the im-
portance of the occasion, and the fact that he
was unequalled by any of our contemporaries,
and some of them are pretty tough old birds.

THE climate in Savannah appears to be un-
healthy for baseball umpires. Everything con-
sidered, Savannah cannot win the pennant by
making it warm for the umpires.

THE city of Guatemala contains 60,000 in-
habitants. Last winter a French opera troupe
played a two months' engagement to crowded
houses every night. This single fact shows
that the Central American cities are not very
far behind ours. Guatemala has electric lights,
telephones, street cars and good hotels. The
cities of Mexico, Central America and South
America are rapidly wheeling into line with
the cities of the United States.

A WORD FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE
Relative to the Early Call for Meetings for
the Selection of Delegates.
Mr. John S. Candler, secretary of the state
democratic committee, said to a representative of
THE CONSTITUTION yesterday:

"It is a considerable surprise among the mem-
bers of the state committee of the action of certain
counties in selecting delegates before the meeting
of the state committee, or calling of the
convention. Regardless of who these dele-
gates may be for, or in whose interest they are
selected, the action is premature and disrespec-
tful. It strikes the members of the committee that
they have talked with the members of the com-
mittee, and they have been told that they have
acted already, and they have not yet met. I am
sure that the committee will have but one
expression of the popular will, and that whoever
is nominated, will be backed by an indisputable
title, and beyond any chance of having called
the convention. It looks as if the counties taking
action in advance of the meeting of the committee
might embarrass its action in this direction."

"It is called for by the committee, more than two weeks
off. It is probable that the convention will be called
for the middle of May. So that there will be plenty
of time for every county to act deliberately and with-
out special inconvenience to its people."

"A 'mass meeting' has been called to meet in the
courthouse in Eastman on Saturday, May 15th, to
elect delegates from Dodge county to the gubernatorial
and third congressional district conventions,
and a meeting at the same place the first Saturday
in June to elect delegates to the fourth and fifth sena-
tional district conventions. A correspondent writes:
"Only two of the executive committee were present,
and their action does not meet the approval of a
large majority of the county. The action is taken
that the delegate to all the conventions should be
elected at the same time and that there should be
a primary election at each precinct in the county
to determine who shall be the democratic candi-
date for senator. There are many who believe
that General Gordon would certainly be elected, and
would become a candidate for governor. He
would have a good following here."

THE DAVIS DEMONSTRATION.
Expressions of Opinion From the Northern
and Western Press.
From the Chicago Herald.
At the close of the war, when on some
festive occasion a procession was made in Mr.
Lincoln's presence to the playing of "Dixie," by
a band, the president said the selection was right.
We had captured the tune as well as the whole
confederacy, and we could play it all that we
wanted to.

On the last of last month he paddled his boat to
Mr. Cassidy's camp on his timber land, in a starv-
ing condition, and begged for the necessities of
life. It is a horrible looking fellow, with a beard
like the leg of a pants tied at one end and
stretched over his head as a substitute for a hat.
His body was an alternative of raw and sun-
burned skin, and he was as thin as a stick.
Mr. George Walker, a citizen of this place, changed
to interview him. He says he speaks good English,
that his name is John Henry Davis, and he was born
in Seneca county, Ohio, near Titon. At the age
of eighteen he went with a gold-hunting ex-
pedition to Colorado, and he has since been in
California, where he has been hunting for gold.
He remembers nothing about his age, but must
be forty or more.

He has come to this country in a boat, does
not know the date, he merely knows the change of
seasons by their visible effects. He has the appear-
ance of a man who has had his intellect
driven by the elements. His shaggy beard reaches to
his waist. His color, when captured, resembled
the color of a burnt log. He always hesitates and
coughs before answering a question.

Mr. Walker asked him if he did not want to be
taken to town, where he could be taken care of.
He said that he thought that he was living in a
very healthy place, and would be all right soon.
He states that buzzards are better to eat than owls,
he believed. His manner of capturing them is very
ingenious. He drives three dogs out into the fields
and sets a steel trap on top of them, then he comes
in such a manner that when Mr. Buzzard lights
on it, it sinks down in the trap, and the bird is
killed by the trap and is caught and disposed of
by this human hyena.

Killed by a Train.
STANTON, Va., May 4.—William Hawk,
superintendent of the water stations, Chesapeake
and Ohio railroad, was killed by a train today.
He was standing on one side of the track watching
the engine when the train approached from the
rear.

THE Seaboard and Roanoke.
NORFOLK, Va., May 4.—The annual meeting
of the stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke
railroad was held today, and all the old officers
were re-elected. Reports show the business of the
road highly satisfactory.

ESCHES FROM THE PEOPLE.
A Noted Case.
S. R. B., Columbia, Ala.: Was any man
ever hanged in this country for importing slaves?
Yes, Nathaniel Gordon, master of the slave
trading vessel Erie. He was convicted at New
York in November, 1861, and afterward ex-
ecuted. This was the first and only conviction under
the act of congress of 1820, declaring the slave trade
to be piracy.

Our Chinese Citizens.
Subscriber, Gainesville, Texas: I have
any Chinese citizens? 2. Can they be naturalized,
and if not, why not?

1. Yes: before the passage of the present restric-
tion law, citizens' papers were issued to a Chinese
applicant by the judge of a court in Philadelphia,
possibly there were others, but at the most the
number naturalized was very small. 2. Since the
passage of the restriction act Chinese cannot be
naturalized, for the reason that the act expressly
provides that "hereafter no state court or United
States court shall admit Chinese to citizenship."
This excluding clause was an amendment by Sen-
ator Farley, of California, to the bill as originally
drafted.

About an Unpleasant Affair.
FOREYTH, Ga., May 3, 1886.—Editors Constitu-
tion: I write simply to correct one of the many
misstatements made by your reporter in giving
an account of the unpleasant affair in which I was
engaged at the Kimball house on the 1st inst.

I refer to the fact made prominent in the report,
that I had spoken abusively of General Gordon as
being the arger of my adversary. I said not a
disparaging word of General Gordon and only at-
tempted to say after a conversation with Mr. Sam-
uel L. L. L., in which case I stated that the
strength of his choice for governor, that the oc-
casion was not one for politics. The friends of
Gordon and Beven had better post themselves up
travellers until some future day, and let us now
hear Mr. Davis and pay tribute to the memory of
Mr. Hill. Very respectfully,

T. A. CARANES.
We publish the above in justice to Captain Cal-
houn, but the reporter, who was present and
the difficulty, and heard what was said, says
report was correct, and that it can be said
a dozen witnesses.

he stay of Mr. Davis in that city are a perfect
compendium of everything of interest said and
done on the occasion, and for a week past has
made that paper more popular than ever.

PERSONS AND THINGS.
"My pa," said one small boy, "is a preacher,
and is sure to go to heaven." "Huh!" said the
other small boy, "that ain't him!" My pa is a
doctor and can kill your old pa."

THE success of Sankey as a singing assistant
to Moody has prompted Revivalist Sam Jones to
enlist the services of a spiritual songster, who re-
sides in the name of E. O. Excell, and is expected
to excel Sankey.

M. DE BRAZZA is going back to Africa as
the governor of the French Congo and Gabon
colonies. Since he organized his stations in the
Congo basin his foreign travel has increased from
\$100,000 to \$2,500,000 a year.

VARIOUS trials of the new French horseshoe,
which is made entirely of sheep's horns, are said
to show its particular adaptation for horses em-
ployed in towns and known not to have a steady
foot on the pavement. It is more durable, though
a little more expensive, than the iron shoe.

HORACE is so high in the city of Mexico that
many houses are vacant in the older quarters
of the city, new comers nearly all seeking the
suburbs, especially toward the west. Landlords do
not come down, however, preferring to wait, since
their property is not taxed when vacant.

"MR. COLCASH, I have come to ask for the
hand of your daughter." "My daughter, sir?"
"Yes, I can't live without her." "Well, sir, finish
your sentence." "Finish my sentence?" "Yes,
you were about to say you could not live without
her income. Let us be frank, my dear Sir—Bambler."

PROFESSOR PRITCHETT, of St. Louis, says
that the days are getting longer at the rate of two
seconds in a century, owing to the tides, which act
as friction brakes upon the earth's axis, and thus
decrease its velocity. According to this theory, in
600,000 eight hours' labor will be equal to ten
hours now.

BERNARD WARD attempted to smuggle
letters out of Sing Sing under the assistance of a
fellow convict, but when betrayed by his accom-
plice he made an abject apology to the warden,
excusing himself on the ground that he "did not
know it was wrong." This was not the first time
Ward has made a lameness.

CHARLES N. WOLFE, the able leader of the
independent republicans in Pennsylvania, an-
nounces that he will not again vote the republican
ticket in that state. He says the party has given
repeated proofs of the fact that it does not want
reform. He proposes hereafter to vote with the
prohibitionists, assuming that they have a live,
and not a dead issue in the moral and material
interests of the community.

THE Washington monument may soon cease
to be the biggest in the world, and remain only
the ugliest, when the French complete a metallic
tower 120 feet high for the exhibition of 1889.
This edifice will have a glass cage in the top
mit, reached by elevators. The outlook from this
cupola will be more extended than that from the
tower of Babel, and probably twice as wicked and
interesting.

JOHN HAY, according to the Washington
Hatchet, looks as if he were too languid, mentally,
to even propound the question, "Is life worth liv-
ing?" All of his literary ambition seems to be
gone, and he seems content to let one dreary day
drag after another without a care as to what
happens or whom it happens to. In his case the
leisure work which was his convenience to a re-
verend marriage, has not been improved. He
seems to be in the time of his life, and he has
a beautiful home in Washington, which he has
adorned with rare taste, but he is restless and
discontented. He is a man who is not contented,
mentally, and it is to be questioned whether there
is a more miserable man in literature.

HE EATS BUZZARDS.
The Wild Man of Chicot Who Lives in the
Louisiana Swamps.
From the Jeannette, La., Item.

West of the Mississippi river, in the state of
Louisiana in the parishes of St. Martin, Iberia and
St. Mary, lies an indescribable swampy tract
known as the "swamp of the dead." It is a vast
area of land, and is covered with a dense growth
of trees and bushes, and is a most terrible place
to live in. It is a most terrible place to live in,
and is a most terrible place to live in.

Since the year of 1884 a solitary individual has
lived on and near the borders of Lake Chicot. This
man is a most terrible looking fellow, with a beard
like the leg of a pants tied at one end and
stretched over his head as a substitute for a hat.
His body was an alternative of raw and sun-
burned skin, and he was as thin as a stick.

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THOS. COOK & SON, 281 Broadway, New York. April 14, 1886

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
Adella Seaman vs. O. Pearce Seaman. Libel for Divorce. Superior Spring Term, 1886. It appearing to the court by the returns of the sheriff in above stated case, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that he does not reside in this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that service be perfected on the defendant by the publication of this order in the daily papers for two months in the last word term of the court in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a newspaper published in said county.
WILL BRANT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
MARSHALL J. CLARK, J. S. C. A. C.
In the next case, for two months of the Fulton Superior Court, this April 6, 1886.
apr 7 7:45 p m C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

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Saturday, the 24th day of April, 1886, at 10
o'clock, a. m., for the erection of bridges on a cor-
prong of Peachtree creek, at the place known as
Cheshire's bridge, over South river, on the Jones-
boro road, and over Utoy creek, on the Campbell-
ton road.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office.
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
Bond and security will be required from the suc-
cessful bidder.

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that he has now on hand

WHITE AND RED ONION SETS,
SEED IRISH POTATOES,
GARDEN SEEDS, MILO MAIZE,
GERMAN MILLET, AND
ALL KINDS OF GRASS AND RED CLOVER
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All orders promptly filled. Terms cash.

April 5, 1888.

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Complete and fully equipped cotton factory, together
with nearly a mile of the finest water power on the
Chattahoochee river, just above the city of
Columbus.
SIRVINE of he power vested in us under the
terms and condition of a certain deed of trust ex-
ecuted by and between the late J. R. Clape, dec'd, and
alliges, trustees, by the Columbus manufacturing com-
pany, of Muscogee county, state of Georgia,
in fractional townships as follows: Fractional
conveyed to us all the property, real and personal,
hereinafter described, in trust, to secure the pay-
ment of certain issue of bonds of August 1st, 1886,
issued by said company, and the interest thereon,
coupons thereof as in said trust deed specified, and
thereunto all of which appears copy of record in
Northern Trust and Safe Deposit Co.'s records, volume
5, 1884, in the clerk's office of superior court of Muscogee
county, Georgia, and in Record Books, volume
10, page 18, to 18 inclusive, March 25, 1887, in the
office of the probate court in the county of De Kalb, state
of Alabama, and in conformity with the directions
and terms prescribing in the foregoing deeds, made
by the holders of said bond, on April 1, 1888, under
the authority conferred by said deed of trust.
We, the undersigned, being duly sworn, do hereby
certify, Georgia, that the following is a true and
correct statement of the lands and improvements con-
tained therein, between the legal heirs of sale, in front of the au-
ctioneer corner of B. & Co., Knowles & Co., on the north-
west corner of Broadway and Peachtree street, in the
city of Atlanta, (being the usual place for sheriff's
sales), and city of Columbus, at public auction, to the
highest bidder, for cash, the following described
property of the Columbus manufacturing company,
to wit: All those lots and parcels of land
located in fractional townships as follows: Fractional
section number twenty six (26) and the north half
of fractional section number thirty-five (35), both
in fractional township eighteen (18), range forty-one
county, state of Alabama. Also the following lots
of land situated in the northeast quarter of the
Muscogee county, state of Georgia, known as lot
number eighty-six (86) and eighty-seven (87) and
the southeast quarter of section number ninety-one
fractional numbered ninety-one (91) and ninety-two
(92), and island number three (3) in Chattahoochee
river, small irregularly shaped tract containing
residence formerly occupied by J. R. Clape, used
as a residence and grazing lot containing several
acres more or less, being situate in the west cor-
ner of the lot containing the same, and being situate
lying and being in the county of Muscogee,
state of Georgia, and together with said land
known as small irregularly shaped tract contain-
ing eight hundred and thirty (830) acres more or less.

Also, all of the said Columbus manufacturing
company buildings and improvements in the county
Georgia, operated as a cotton factory, and with
all of the improvements in any manner appendant
and appendant thereto, including the wharves, docks,
spindles, looms, machinery and fixtures of every
kind whatever contained in said buildings also all
rights and franchises pertaining to the same, and
all the rights and franchises pertaining to the same,
and all the lands and improvements on each of the
lands aforementioned and desired; also the en-
tire water power owned and controlled by said
company, and all the improvements on and in said
Chattahoochee river, together with all and singular
the rights and franchises that said Columbus man-
ufacturing company may hold or possess hereunder
under the laws of Georgia.

The plant of said cotton factory consists at present
of four buildings and accoutrements of other
machinery, all in good condition and producing good
work. Present capacity 7,200 yards a day of
heavy sheetings and shirtings, three yards to the pound.

The operatives' houses and improvements generally
in excellent condition, large abundant lands
elevated and location of property unusually
for health, convenience and economical pro-
duction from the burden of taxes, and the fact
that it is situated in the heart of the cotton trade
by all the other Columbus mills, yet within three
miles of the city of Columbus and three quarters
of a mile from the center of the city, and the
fact that the water power of the Chattahoochee
water power is the finest in the south, controlling
and embracing the whole bed of the Chattahoochee
river for the distance of about one mile along the
banks of the company, said lands extending along
its banks upon the Georgia and Alabama sides of
the river, and the portion of the water power
is required and utilized in running the present
mill and the natural falls in the river render both
the operation of the mill and the raising of steam
easy. This magnificent water power is easily con-
trolled and has a fall of forty-two and a half (42½)
feet within three quarters (¾) of a mile, with
comparative small expenditure upon a new dam,
12,000 (one hundred and twenty-five thousand)
spindles will be obtained, and can be driven
by this water power. Capital for the erection of
additional mills and utilization of the immense
power now wasted, is all that is needed to make
this property the site of a prosperous and populous
manufacturing village. The personal inspection
of capitalists is invited. Full and satisfactory de-
tails will be furnished on application.

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